American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser

MONDEY, NOVEMBER 30, 1807.

CURSORY REFLEXIONS.

If the pacific aspect of our affairs with Great Britain, by the late arrivals, can be relied on, it must afford great salisfaction to those whose bosoms are warmed with the glow of philanthropy for fellow-beings, and who delight not in himan sacrifices offered mp at the altar of regal iniquity. The historic page bears ample testimony of the homor and integrity of the British court! Per-Mdy and wanton cruelty are the strong tints that are imprinted on its regal character. The temple of justice has seldom or ever been honored with royal oblations at her holy shrine. If Great-Britsin is really disposed to concede the rights demanded of her by our government rather than compel us to enter the field of Mars, we are more indebted to our expability of injuring her commercial and manufacturing establishments to a greater extent than her benefits arising from rapine and murder, than to her due sense of na-Rional rights and national justice. Civilians and courtiers have long dinaed ourcars with the ideal code of the Law of Nations. Their Fallacy may do awhile to amuse the unwary resder, but whoever will trouble themselves to examine into national treatics as well of mucient as modern unte, will find that treaties were binding no longer than they were subpervient to the interests of the stronger party. It has been said that Great Britain is disposed to make concessions of reciprocity; she has long characterised herseif for her adroitness and jinesse in negociations, and bas in this instance played off one or those diplomatio trioxs which so eminently adorn her diplomatic character, that of transferring the responsibility for the horrors of war on the nations whom one has injured and in-

cession on our part, without a sacrifice of manoual character. But there may be concessions however made, outlie part of Great Britain by her negociator in this country, which she is unwilling to make in Europe. Here she may know the lengths our government will go rather than encounter a war, a knowledge, she caunot obtain troma diplomacy settered with instructions. We ought, however, to act on cantious ground, as pacific appearances may be only a bait to our mercantile world, in order to induce them to commit a grenter purtion of wealth on the ocean, to .aftord their crutzers a more ample neld for Exapacity and plunder.

sulted. Whatever may be the fetters impos-

Ed on our diplomacy in London by our go-

vernment, which compels them to break off

the acqueiation in Europe, and transfer the

meat of intrigueto Washington, we know not ;

but trom the mild, pacific, and at the same

time dignified acportment of our government,

we presume that our demands are of such a

nature as to p eccude the idea of further con-

The visit of General Moreau to the westward, and the expedition of his travelling, has excited a variety of conjecture in the political world. A friend of the general has handed as the following account of the motives of his journey, which will fully satisfy -the curiosity and allay the suspicious of those who are always watching the movements of igicat characters :

"The Gen. had, sometime age, the mis-· fortune of losing his only son- his lady has · also been under one necessity of returning to France, in order finally to settle some family concerns. Sach painful separation, added to - the dreadful loss which he had just experien-? end, have rendered ins house so totally disa-Creeable to bim, that in order to divert his griels, he has determined to undertake this Excursion, and visit the Uluv and Missisippi, as far down as New-Arie uis. His intention is to remain only a 1. P lays at the latter -place, as he wishes to re in Charlesion next - February, and in New-York the following

"The season being so far advanced, made it necessary for him to travel with some rapidi-24y, and it was only a few days before he left New-York, that he was informed a passage could be procured.

" This explanation was, perhaps, unneceswary, for no person of common scuse will imagiue, that one of the greatest generals of the . age, should be willing to exchange his high . danc for that of an adventurer."

On Saturday afternoon the beautiful new Thip Congress was taunched from Price's thipyard, Feil's Point, amidit a numerous comcourte - of Grectators. She was handiomely uthered in-Tu he den nel clement, bu bei g very crank, and without ballaft, the upfer, filled and funk. Happily notives were folt. It is expected the will be railed again in a few days.

. The sch'r Hasard, capt. Burton, arrived at - Philadelphia from Bristol, on Friday last, which place he left on the 19th October. By this arrival, London dates are brought down to the 14th October, at which time the U. S. weekr. Revenge had not sailed. The English have completely failed in attempting to sorce the passage of the Dardanetics; and their insidious proposals have been centumeliously rejected by the Ottoman court. The Russian regociator, Prince Alexander de Kourakiu, who signed the treaty of Tilest, has received the highest marks of approbation from the · emecror Alexander and reised to the dignity of Field Marskal. Every confederated state in Europe is to have a new and definitive line of Cerritorial demarcation by fundamental statutes. Germany is to be divided into two grand sections. The capital of the south rection, Munich, and Dresden, that of the north.—Great preparatious are making in Deumark to drive the English out of Zea-Jand. An article from Trieste, states that the Bussian troops that evacuated Cattaro, to the number of 4000, have disembarked at Venice, in order to return home by land, & left their ships in possession of the French. The English keep up a strict and rigorous blockste of the Republic of the Seven Islands. By accounts from Tunis of the 25th July, it expresses that war had continued for some time between that regency and Algiers, much to the disadvantage of the former until the 12th of July, on which day a general engagement took place between the two armies, when the Algeriaes were completely routed, with the loss of all their haggage, artillery, stores, 100 tents, and 4000 carucis. The Tunisians were preparing to push their forces with great prospectof success, as the Algeriaes will require much time to renew their atrength from recent losees. It would appear that the court of Lisbon is making serious preparations for the abdication of Portural, and a temoval to

the Brazile, in ease, of the threatened invasion of that kingdom, for which purpose a French army of 30,000 men is stated to have entere . Spain. The Portuguese were getting ready all their ships of war for the embarks ation of the royal family. Four regiments were newly clothed and prepared to accompany them in their flight.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE

The committee who'were instructed at a meeting of the citizens at the Pautheon on the 17th inst. to draft and prepare a petition to the general assembly, founded on the facts and remarks of the report which had been submitted, present the following petition as in part performance of the duty assigned them. -Citizens desirous to sign this memorial, are informed, that on Monday the 30th, the different members of the committee will be furnished with copies for general signa-

JAMES BIAYS.

Chairman of the Committee. To the Honorable the General Assembly of

Maryland.

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Baltimore respectfully shew.

That the existing act of incorporation of the City of Baltimore, is considered by your petitioners to be utierly irreconcileance with some of the noblest principles of our constitution, and absolutely hostile to many of the most acknowledged rights of the entiren. After a trial sufficiently long to have become fully sensible of the injurious nature of this iustrument, your petitioners come forward with comidence, to demand of your honorable body, in the name ofjustice and reason, to be restored to those city franchises to which they had been originally cutitled, but of which they had been so long deprived.

To your petitioners the mode of electing the Mayor of the City appears prognant with many evils .- Where there is no cemmon scutiment between a people and a chief municipal officer, who is not the immediate object of their choice, where an absolute indifference to their feelings and bentiments must frequently arise from a remote responsibility in this officer, where an imitation of the mode of election of the Chief Magistrate of the Umon, only involves an absurd analogy between the allairs of an empire and the concerns of a corporation, and where a permeious distinction between the different classes of society, throws the moderately wealthy into an odious disqualification to serve the people, it becomes time periously to exposturate, and ask redress where it is never refused to a just complaint. The indianitanis of the city of Baltimore are not only debaired of the right of electing their mayor, but are circumscribed in their selection of the individuals who are to elect this odicer, by a provision requiring such qualifications in property, as to leave them only a single description of persons from whom the people are constrained to draw these important represcutatives - A principle so uitust and monstrous deprives the Citizen even of a secondary agency in his own concerns, and forcing an intermediate body between the people and the police, leaves them not the poor satisfaction of a tree choice of those interposing agents. Against this mode election, your petitioners therefore protest as well occause it incapacitates men competent and worthy to fill the highest omees in society, and establishes a principle hostile to republicanism, as because it involves a suspicion of that honest discretion, which although cutrusted, with the choice of a representative in Congress, and delegates to your honorable oody, is deemed unworthy and incompetent to select from themselves a person able to discharge the interior but still important daties of the first officer of a subordinate and corporate body.

But this mode of election is not only antirepublican, but involves the inconsistency of exacting a qualification of an elector, which is not required of the person elected. person may be chosen mayor who has no other qualification than age, citizenship, and residence, while an elector would be rejected by the law unless he possessed property to a far greater extent than has been required by the policy of our constitution to qualify a member of the general assembly.

Every objection which your petitioners have urged against the existing mode of electing the mayor, applies, with equal or superior force, to the present manner of choosing the Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore. Here again your petitioners find the same impenetrable and privileged body, guarding the representative from the justice of the people. The principle here becomes more inconsonant to the genius of our government and laws, for in proportion, as in theory, the representative approaches nearer to the people, so any encroachment in practice on the franchise of election is the more sensibly felt. It would be a just ground of complaint, that in eight persons should be reposed the important trust of selecting a component and co-ordinate branch of the city legislature, as it diminishes responsibility where it ought to be most sedulously preserved; but the mjustice of this principle rises into oppression, when it restraius the freemen of Dattimore from electing these eight marviduals, in whose hands all power is virtually repused, but from a single portion of the community. Wealth is sufficient of itself to create a preponderance in its favor, without arming it with an undue induence, with the weapous of authority and the force of the law. Your petitioners know not what maxim of policy requires that the inhabitants of Baltimore should be debarred of the privilege of electing the second branch of their city council. The two branches were intended in theory to be checks on each other not on the people, and it is not by the mode of election, but by the jealousy of power that the balance is maintained, and the check is produced. is with submission that your petitioners suggest, that it never was nor could be considered a defect in our system of government, that in as many instances as was compatible with the interest of society, the public functionary should owe an ilumediate responsibility to the people, and therefore your petitioners humbly hope that the glaring defects above stated in the city charter will be removed. and that the people of Baltimore will henceforth be perimitted to have an immediate voice in the appointment of the most important officers in their police.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully pray that hereuster the Mayor of the City of Baltimore shall be elected every second year by the people at large in the same manner and at the same time as Delegates to the General Assembly,

Council of the City of Baltimore, de elected every two years, by Me people at large, in the same manner and st the same time

Delegates to the General Assembly. They further pray, has hereafter the qualifications of the members Tibe First and Second Branches of the Oily Council, shall be in all respects the same as those of Delegates to the General Assembly.

And as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Should the British government think proper to send a sufficient naval force to take possession of our infant navy in an amicable way, for its safe keeping from the French, it would only be embracing the hint given in a late London Morning Chronicle. Ought not this kind and friendly court to censure ours for not providing a larger one, on which she might bestow her guardian care.

Capt. Kennedy, late of the ship Masury, of Philadelphia, is imprisoned at Nantz, for having concealed and favored the escape of a fraudulent debtor of the name of Pelictan, of Rochelle. His confinement has engaged the attention of the American Ambassador, who has written to Fouche, the Minister of Police on the subject. An examiliation of the circumstances is taking place, and the result will be shortly known.

The Aurora states, that the recal of Mr. Erskine is certain, the alledged ground of which is, that he is married to an American

The Senate have appointed a committee of their body, to investigate the conduct of John Smith, Senator of the U. States from the state of Ohio, as it relates to his connections with Aaron Burr .- Wounderstand Mr. Smith in this City.

Wash. Expos.

Enacuation of New York by the British -The twenty fourth anniversary of the evacution of this city by the hireling troops of Britain, was yesterday celebrated by the usual demonstrations of joy and accustomed festivity. A federal salute ushered in the daythe military consisting of a detachment of ca valry under Major Warner-the first and se cond regiments and the first butailion of the thirdregiments of artifiers, and Cel. Laights regiment of infantry, performed the military duty of the day. At noon a grand national salute was fired from the U.S. Frigate Censtitution-Fori Columbus-17 gun boats moored in a line off the Battery, and the state artillery on the Battery.

The National Society of Tammany or Columbian Order celebrated the day at their Great Wigwam.

Public Advertiser of the 20th.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, received at Philadelphia, dated October 6, 1807. "We are still in the unpleasant situation, of the uncertainty of peace or war between England and America-the prices o produce notwithstanding are very lavourable, the cargues lately arrived from America furnish handsome sales. It is probable that the neutrality of Portugal will soon cease. We are also in Expectation of a supture between England and Russia The neutrality of the U. States in this case would be a destraule object."

The following is an extract from an act passed in the last sesion of parliament, " for permitting until the 25th day of March, 1809, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the importation of certain cummerated articles in the British colonies on the continent of North America, from the United States of America, and the exportation of certain enumerated articles from the same celonics to the said states."

"That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful in any British built ship and vessel owned and navigated according to law, or any ships or vessels belonging to any of the subjects of the United States of America, into such ports as shall be specially appointed for that purpose by his majesty within the province of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, the tollowing articles, videlicet, scauting, planks, staves, heading, boards, hoops, s ingtes, squared timber of any kind, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any kind, biscant, Hour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort; also, pitch, tar and turpentine, being the produce or manutacture of the said United States, and no other articles whatever; and it shall and may be lawful, in any such ship or vessel to export from the said port, so to be appointed for that purpose, to the said U. States, any gypsum, grind-stones, or other produce (except ship-timber) or manufacture of the said provinces; and also, any produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or his majesty's colunies or plantations in the W. Indies, any thing in the said acts, or in any other acts, to the contrary, notwithstanding."

Halifax paper.

On the English carnest assurances of friendship, which form a subject of laughter in all companies, a gentleman made lately the following remark :- "The English are a manutacturing nation; their manufactures being shut out from almost every port of the Continent, they have of late contrived to manufacture friendship, an article, of which they have exported very considerable parcels to Naples, Sardinia, Holland, Prussia, Russia, and bweden; most of these parcels being stopped, after their importation, the English minister thought of trying a shipment for Denmark; yet with this alteration, that the friendship destined for us is set in steel, while that which they offered to other countrice was set in gold."

Copenhagen paper.

The Russian sloop Diana, Captain Gollvin, arrived at Spithead, on the 20th of Sept. from St. Petersburgh, fitted for a voyage of discoveries in the Northern Pacific Ocean. She is to touch at the Brazils, from whence she will proceed round Cape Horn, to the Bea of Kamachatka. The object is to explore that coast and sea more to the Southward than the great Cook went; where the Russians have lately established several [London pap.

HUNTINGDON, (Penn.) Nov. 12. Dark Day .- Thursday last, was the most remarkable Dark Day, that has ever been witnessed by the citizens of this place. The darkness occasioned by the Felipse of the Sun in June 1800, was nothing in comparison to that of Thursday. The Court, which was flich sitting-lavem.keepers; and many private families, were obliged to light, can-They further pray, that hereafter the life at 11 o'cleck in the ferengon, and keep members of the Becoud Branch of the City them burning for nearly two hours; the fowls

The second secon

went to roost, and every thing had the complete appearance of night. Indeed it was the opinion of some, that the court ought to have suspended " the business of the Coun-'try ;" as there was every appearance of sudden termination of carthly affairs, and that they, as well as all others, would soon have to appear before a higher tribunal. The morning uad been loggy and the atmosphere extremely cloudy, but whether that could have occasioned the total darkness at noon, we cannot presend to say.

- BREMEN, September 24. We are assured, that a treaty of alliance between France and Denmark has been agreed upon. - France is to furnish 40,000 troops, which with the Danish aimy are to enter Zealand, drive the English from Copen hagen, retake all they have not carried off & conquer Sweden, the only ally of Denmark. The Emperor Napoleon it is said guarantees to the King of Denmark all his estates.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washingen, November 25. The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Baptist church, in Washington, was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the president of the United States, stating that he had approved and signed the act making turther appropriations for the support of the navy during the year 1807.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, and for other purposes.

this bul was strenuously opposed by Mr. Troup, on the ground that it it passed, the famous Yazoo interest would preponderate in the dississippi Territory. An amendment to the first section was agreed to in the committee of the whole, after some disenssion, when the committee of the whole rese, and reported the bill as amended. considerable debate again took place in the house on the said amen ment, and the syes and noes were edied for by Mr. Lyon on agreeing to it | The object of this amenument is, to impose some instructions on the right of surirage. j The ayes and noes were taken, and me amendment was ivsi-ayes 41, noes 72.

The house adjourned about halfpast 3 v-

The following is the "Report in part," yesterday laid before the house by Mr. Biount, from the committee to whom was reterred so much of the presidedt's message as relates to aggressions, &c.

That the numerous aggressions and violations of our juri diction recently committee within our ports and waters by British ships of war, whether they are to be regarded as the effects of positive orders from the British government, or as proceeding from that unrestrained insolence and capacity in British naval commanders which previously produced the murder of our citizen John Pierce, and the perpetration of many other well remembered outragious and irritating acts are convincing proofs of the necessity of placing our ports and harbors as speedily possible, ma situation to protect us nom insuit and many, the persons & property of our citizens living in our scaport towns, or sailing in our own waters, and to-preserve therein the respect due to the costituted autherities of the nation.

That the committee, having maturely considered the subject, are of opinion that the protection desired can be best and most expediously aftorned by means of land batteries and gun boats, as they have been induced to beneve that by a jud.cious conbination and use of these two powers, effectual protection can be given, even to our most important scaport towns, against chips of

any size unaccompanied by an army. That our most important posts and harbors, and those requiring the earliest attention and the most expensive fortifications are New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, S. C. Wilmington, N. C. Norfolk, Baitimore, Philadeibhia, New York, N. London, Newport, R. I. Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmonth, N. H. and Portland.

And that the poits, harbors, and places, of minor importance requiring protection, and which may be protected by the less expensive works, are St. Mary's G. Beautort and George-Town, S. C. Ocracock, Albemarle Sound, James river, York and Rappahannock rivers; Potomac, Patuxent, Annapolis land Eastern Shore, Md. Detaware buy and river, Egg Harbor, N. J Amboy, Long Island, Connecticut shore, Yiverton, R. I. New-Bedford, Marblehead and Cape Ann, York, Kennebunk and Saco, Kennebeck, Sheepscut, Demarescutta, Broad bay, and St. Georges, Penobscot, Frenchman's bay, and Passamaquoddy bay.

Wherefore, your cumunttee holding themseives bound by the tenor of the resolution referred to them to report hereafter their opinion of the expediency of interdicting the waters of the United States to foreign armed vessels, according as circumssauces, now unknown, seem to require, submit the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the president of the United States to cause such fortifications to be erected as in addition to those heretofore built, will with the assistance of gun boats, afford effectual protection to our ports and harbors, and preserve therein the respect due to the constituted authorities of the nation, and that there be, and hereby is, appropriated for that purpose, out of any momes in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of

--- dollars. Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the president of the United States to cause to be built an additional number of guuand to arm, equip, boats not exceeding man, fit and employ the same for the protection of our ports and barbors . and that there be and hereby is appropriated for that purpose out of any monies in the treasuy, not otherwise appropriated, the sam of

The report was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

November 26.

Mr. Lewis from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Potomac, (for the purpose of making some amendments to it) reported the bill so amended. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

A petition was presented from ---- praying congress to take off the duty on the bust lately imported into the United States, to be erected in Washington City, to the memory of the officers who fell before Tripoli. Befer. red to a comittee of ways and means.

The house then took up the bill extending

the right of suffrage in the Missisippi Territory, and for other purposes, a debute of some length took place; occasioned by the amendment offered by Mr. Bibb, wturiding that the law shall not take effect without the approbation of the state of Georgies Tho decate took up nearly the whole of the day. The speeches of Mr. Sloan and Mr. Lyon occasioned great mirth in the house; they were in answer to Mr. Gardinier, who contended that it was not always good policy to extend the elective franchise to men who possessed no interest in the soil, which doctrine also gave rise to some severe remarks from Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Smilie.

It was contended in favor of the amendment, that this law would be extremely repugnant to the people of Georgia; that congress had no right to pass such a law, without the consent of Georgia, according to the articles of agreement and cession between that state and the United States ; that there was no evidence before the bouse, to show that the people of the Missisippi Territory were dissatisfied with their present mode of government; and that it would be improper to extend the elective franchise at this time. On the other hand it was said, that congress had a right under the constitution, to pass this law; that it would be humiliating in the congress of the United States to ask the consent of an individual state to any of their laws; that the people of that Territory were extremely anxions to have this privilege, and might be dissatisfied if it were not granted and that the circtive franchise ought always to be extended, whenever it could consistently be

The question was then taken by ayes and nocs on Mr. Bibb's amendment, and it was lost. - Ayes 35, noes 86.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from a committee of the merchants of Philadelphia, stating that they had suffered under a construction of the law respecting draw-

Mr. Williams called for the reading of tho petition. The cierk began to read it, when a motion was made to adjourn. Some discussion took place whether this motion was in order; the speaker decided that it was—and then the house adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Married, on the 24th instant, by the rev. Mr. Spry. Mr. William Livesay, merchant, of this city, to Miss Rebecca Hynson, daughter of John C. Hynson, esq. of Kent county, Maryland.

Port of Baltimore.

The ship Henrietta, Nichols, from Liverpool for this port, out 24 days was spoken oil the 1st of Nov. in lat. 12, 17, long. 50 30 by the ship, Victress, Maddux, arrived at New York from Bordeaux.

the ship Helvetius, Bowen, arrived at Philadelphia trom Amsterdam, left at New Dieppe and in the Texes roads, the ships Mary Ann, Di und, and Rising Sun, West both of this por:

The ships Saltimore, Grooms, and Jane. M'Carty, of this port, were driven ashore in the Texel roads during agaie of wind on the 23th of Sept. The former has ten fect water in

Philadelphia, Nov. 28. Arrived, ship Columbus, Place, Bourdeaux, 52 days : ship Dispatch, Benners, Leghorn, 55; Helvenius, Bowen, Amsterdam, 4.; El za Aun, Williams, London, 39; Four Friends, Pinlips, Liverpool, 55; Liberty, Singleton, St. Sebastians, 54; Bainbridge Neal, Rotterdam, 37; Rosseau, M'Levan, Amsterdam 64; Brig Susannah, Thurston, Havannah, 25; Sanuders, Singleton, Madeira, 40; sch'r. Hazaid, Burton, Bristol, 39; Friends, Evans, Havanna;-Rebecca, Cahoone, Maranzes, 23; Fanny & Maria, Beart,

NOTICE.

New-Ur.caus. via Charleston. 14.

The members are requested to attend a quarterly meeting of the Niechanical fire company on Tuesday next, the 1st of October at their Engine house where the roll will be cals led at 3 o'cleck in the alternoon.

Bate up Autlion.

TO-MORROW, The 1st December, at 10 o'clock, at the auctionroom, at the head of Frederick-street docks will commence the salest

A VARIETY OF DER GOODS; Confiding of

3 cales Irish Linen 1 do Banuauna Handkerchiefs

1 do Cotton Hale

I do Worlfed ditto

1 do Murceco Pocket Books

And for account of the underwriters, I bale ticklenourg

i do Hannel

And at 12 o'clock, 68 puncheons Jamaica spirits

34 baireis and 15 bags pimente 49 hogiheads tugar

148 boxes Havenea do 13 pipes Heiland gin

11 do Boideaux brandy 40 boxes moula candles

85 do Havanna legars

15 chells hylon ikin tea 14 barrels almonds, &c.

And for account of the underwriters

220 bags Guadaloupe coffee 16 hlids Carraceas cocoa.

VAN WYCK OF DORSET, ARCUTAS · november 30

- Sale by Auction.

Will be added to the sale this morning, 1 bale Broad Cloths, } without reserve, 1 ditto Flushings,

I ditto Waistcoating and Cords, I ditto Cossas, &c. R. LEMMON & CO. And'rs. Z

Post Office,

november 30

BALTIMORE, November 30, 18072 Letters for the British Packer, Duke of Kent, fer Falmouth direct. will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, this day

C. BURKALL. P. S. The inland Postage to New-York, must be paid on all letters for the Packets. November 3a

3000 bushels of Liverpool Sin ed SALT, of an excellent quality, . flogg, will be sold low, if taken from on board. NICHS. S. & D. JOHES. Apply to